wherein said screening is a frequency modulation screening and the order wherein said original is screened is described by a space filling deterministic fractal curve or a randomized space filling curve.

14. (New) A method according to claim 13 wherein said frequency modulation screening proceeds according to the following steps:

- selecting an unprocessed image pixel according to the space filling deterministic fractal curve or the randomized space filling curve and processing said unprocessed image pixel as follows:

-determining from the tone value of said unprocessed image pixel a reproduction value to be used for recording said image pixel on a recording medium;

-calculating an error value on the basis of the difference between said tone value of said unprocessed image pixel and said reproduction value, said unprocessed image pixel thereby becoming a processed image pixel;

-adding said error value to the tone value of an unprocessed image pixel and replacing said tone value with the resulting sum or alternatively distributing said error value over two or more unprocessed image pixels by replacing the tone value of each of said unprocessed image

pixels to which said error value will be distributed by the sum of the tone value of the unprocessed image pixel and part of said error; and

-repeating the above steps until all image pixels are processed.

15. (New) A method according to claim 14 wherein said original having continuous tones is subdivided in matrices of unprocessed image pixels and all of said image pixels within a matrix are processed before a subsequent matrix is processed.

16. (New) A method according to claim 13 wherein said lithographic printing plate precursor contains a photosensitive layer.

17. (New) A method according to claim 13 wherein said lithographic printing plate precursor contains a heat mode recording layer containing a substance capable of converting light into heat.

18. (New) A method according to claim 13 wherein said lithographic printing plate precursor contains a silver halide emulsion layer and an image receiving layer

containing physical development nuclei and wherein subsequent to said scan-wise exposure said lithographic printing plate is developed using an alkaline processing liquid in the presence of developing agent(s) and silver halide solvent(s).

19. (New) A method according to claim 13 wherein said scan-wise exposure is carried out using a laser or LED.

20. (New) A method according to claim 13, further including the step of:

simulating the printing results obtained using the lithographic printing plate by generating a printing proof.

G1 cont.

21. (New) A method according to claim 20, wherein the simulation step is performed using a printing system with lower resolution than lithographic printing.

22. (New) A method for making a lithographic printing plate from an original containing continuous tones comprising the steps of:

screening said original using a frequency modulation screening to obtain screened data; and

scan-wise exposing a lithographic printing plate precursor according to said screened data, said lithographic printing plate precursor having on a support a surface capable of being differentiated in ink accepting and ink repellant areas upon said scan-wise exposure;

wherein said screening is a frequency modulation screening and the order wherein said original is screened is described by a space filling deterministic fractal curve or a randomized space filling curve.

G1 cont

23. (New) A method according to claim 22, further including the step of:

developing the scan-wise exposed lithographic printing plate precursor.

Respectfully submitted,

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